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378 CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED BY COUNCIL WIN SEATS IN DIET IN HOTLY CONTESTED ELECTION

3 More Recommendees Slated to Win in Okayama

LANDSLIDE VICTORY

Nation Looking Forward to Renovation of Lower House

Election of a new House of Representatives, the type considered by the Government as necessary to the successful execution of the policy of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, has practically been completed.

The general election will be at an end today when votes will be cast in the second election district of Okayama Prefecture and the ballots opened. A conflagration prevented the voters in the district from going to the polling stations last Thursday. This district has five seats.

The final results of the contests in all the 122 election districts, excepting this Okayama district, were received here about midnight last Saturday night. A total of 461 candidates were returned.

Of these successful candidates, 378 were recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council.

The remaining 83 candidates were non-recommended, which means that they were not supported by the council in their campaigns.

Details of these successful candidates are:

Recommended Candidates	
New	168
Members of the last House	198
Former House members	12
Total	378
Non-Recommended Candidates	
New	32
Former House members	8
Members of the last House	43
Total	83

The new men in both groups total 200, the members of the last House 241, and the former House members 20.

The recommended candidates did better than the council had expected they would do.

They captured 378 seats out of a total of 461 which were contended for in last Thursday's election.

Victory Overwhelming

This was an overwhelming victory for the council which had recommended a total of 466, the same number of seats available. The more enthusiastic of the expectations of the council was that 80 per cent of the candidates assisted by it would be winners. The final results of the contests showed that 81.1 per cent of the candidates elected were recommended candidates.

Five of the candidates who are in the race for five seats in the second election district of Okayama Prefecture are assisted by the council. The leaders of the organization are very sure that at least three of them will win in today's election. In that event, 381 recommended candidates will have won in the general election.

Reformation Seen

The question occupying the attention of the people, who have voted for the sort of new House considered by the Government as necessary to the vigorous execution of the policy of constructing the Co-Prosperity Sphere, is what the Tojo Cabinet intends to do about the situation now that it has made sure that it has the complete confidence of the public.

The answer to the question was partly given by Premier General Hideki Tojo in the address he made in a broadcast last Saturday night. The Premier's speech increased the prospects for swift action toward a strengthening of the nation's entire domestic structure.

Interpretation of the votes cast for recommended candidates in last Thursday's poll by many political observers seems to indicate that the public is desirous of seeing the Government take steps to reform the nation's political structure to permit businessmen, politicians, and all other groups of people in the nation to act as one man in meeting the current situation.

National Unity Shown

The Yomiuri had the following to say in comment on the results of the general election:

"The Government has been telling the people that they must be united in grim resolution not to stop until the foes of the country in the war have been brought to their knees, and that a fresh and vigorous Diet is necessary to the successful execution of the nation's basic policy. Our interpretation of the results of the general election is that the public has expressed a will to do what is told by the Government and to cooperate fully with the Government in any measure it may adopt for the realization of the goal of win-

(Continued on Page 2)

Ashes of Naval Men Who Perished in War Reach Saseho Base

Domei

SASEHO, May 3.—Ashes of the late Vice-Admiral Yukichi Yashiro and others who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the State in the War of Greater East Asia arrived here and were received by officers and men including the Commandant of the Saseho Naval Station and also various women organizations and Buddhist associations.

MANY NEW PEOPLE ELECTED TO HOUSE

Toshio Shiratori, Former Ambassador to Italy, Elected To War Diet

ADMIRAL KONDO WINS

Shunichi Fukuiye, 31 Years Old, Is Youngest Candidate—Was Active in China

The more noted of the new candidates who won their contests were Bin Akao, president of the Kengokukai, Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, Shuroku Tanomogi, of the Tokyo Broadcasting Corporation, Itcho Sasai, president of the Dai-Nippon Party, Torataro Ushizuka, former Mayor of Tokyo, Shunichi Fukuiye, former newspaper proprietor, and Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Italy.

The other new members include Seido Royama, former professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, president of the Sekiseikai, Lieutenant-General Gijin Takagi, Rear-Admiral Masao Sasaki, Major-General Soroku Adachi, Lieutenant-General Takeo Kawamura, Lieutenant-General Eijiro Tajima, Lieutenant-General Sakichi Masui, Major-General Torashichi Akamatsu, Gonichi Kodaira, former Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister, Iwao Kuroda, assistant professor of the Kengoku University, Rear-Admiral Katsuji Mazaki, Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister, Hiroya Ino, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, Ryoichi Sasakawa, president of the Kokusui Taishuto, and Vice-Admiral Eijiro Kondo.

A number of noted politicians also lost their contests. Chief among them were Magoichi Tawara, former Commerce and Industry Minister and adviser of the old Minseito, Sadao Wakamiya, member of the Rice Control Commission and adviser of the former Seiyukai, Etsujiro Uehara, former Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives, former director of the Machinery Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The others include Takejiro Nishioka, Kozo Makiyama, Tetsu Katayama, Sanshiro Kogure, Tetsuo Kudo, Daikichiro Tagawa, Kanichiro Kamei, Koichi Nakamura, Juzo Tsukamoto, Kaiichiro Suematsu, and Hatsutaro Haraguchi.

Admiral Kondo Wins

Among the recommended candidates who were returned from Yamagata Prefecture was Vice-Admiral Eijiro Kondo. He was a "new" member.

Vice-Admiral Kondo is known to the public for the role he played in the operations of the Imperial Navy up the Yangtze River in the early stage of the China Affair.

Interviewed by the Yomiuri on April 29 at the Onokawa hot spring resort in Yamagata Prefecture to which he went after he had made his last campaign speech, Vice-Admiral Kondo said:

"I have just visited shrines to which I reported my election.

"I am going to become a politician. But I will not forget my being a soldier. I am thankful to the many voters who supported me. As a member of the House I will do as much for the State as I did while I was in the Navy. I will do all I can to assist in the strength-

(Continued on Page 2)

RAID ON ATHENS FOILED

Reich Anti-Aircraft Guns Repel R.A.F. Attempt

Domei

BERLIN, May 2.—Formations of British bombers last night, making full use of the moonlight, attempted to raid Athens, but flew away immediately after being subjected to concentrated anti-aircraft fire from the German naval air-defense units, the German News Agency reports here.

At Buddhist Service

Lt.-Gen. Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena

Thai Thanks Mission Has Busy Sunday—Attends Buddhist Rites, Sees Axis Envoy

Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, chief of the Thai Congratulation Mission, and his party at 11.00 a.m. Sunday attended the prayers for the successful accomplishment of the aim of the current war, which were solemnized at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple under the auspices of the Japan Buddhist Association.

The Thai Mission was also present at a luncheon party given by Major-General Eugene Ott, German Ambassador, at noon on Sunday at the German Embassy.

Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol and his suite on the same afternoon attended a welcome party given in their honor at the Toho Theater under the joint auspices of the Tokyo Prefectural Government and Municipality. The party enjoyed a series of performances, including "Dawn of Hailar."

MOLOTOV MAY VISIT PREMIER CHURCHILL

Soviet Foreign Commissar to Seek More Material Aid From Britain

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—Viacheslav M. Molotov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissions, and concurrently Foreign Commissar of the Soviet Union, is expected to visit London in the near future for an exchange of views on various problems with Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Britain, it was reported from Lisbon today.

Admiral William H. Standley, the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, in a recent conversation with Mr. Molotov reportedly urged the latter to visit London.

Mr. Molotov is expected to urge Prime Minister Winston Churchill to send large quantities of war materials to the Soviet Union for the latter's continued fight against the German forces. It is also believed he will point out to the British Prime Minister the importance of forming a second front in view of the current European war situation.

The report is viewed with much interest by various circles, in light of the latest conversation now being held between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini at Salzburg.

Soviet Losses Heavy

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 1.—The numerous losses of British Hurricane machines on the Murmansk front in the past few days throw some vivid light on the employment of British and U.S. war material on the Eastern front, declared military quarters in Berlin.

From these encounters with Hurricanes on the most northern part of the Eastern front the German pursuit airmen emerged victorious, almost without exception, without any losses while almost all Hurricanes were shot down. The reason for this, it was stressed by these quarters, was mainly the fact that the Soviet pilots were unaccustomed to the foreign machines and unable to manage them. This was the case not only with regard to airplanes but also concerning other war materials delivered from Britain and America. Therefore, this material aid without proper instructions by experts on behalf of the Anglo-Saxon Powers must be regarded as of little value for the Soviets, it was added.

AXIS HEADS CONFER ON FUTURE TACTICS

More Rational Distribution of Military Forces Sought by Germany and Italy

Domei

BERLIN, May 1.—Commenting on the Salzburg Conference between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini, some political observers here believe that the conversation between the two may have touched on the question of a rational division of the total forces of Germany and Italy for reinforcing the Italian position in the Mediterranean and North Africa.

These observers are of the opinion that as Germany will have to devote its entire energy on the Soviet front and as it will be difficult to divert strong German forces toward the Mediterranean and North Africa, it will be necessary to organize a rational division of the German and Italian combined forces. For this reason, it is believed, this question may have been a topic at the Salzburg meeting.

The same quarters believe that the two dictators also went into the matter of Anglo-American propaganda alleging that Italy may reach a separate peace with Britain and the United States, evidently spread for the purpose of alienating Italy from Germany.

It is also generally believed that Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini came to a full agreement of views regarding the consolidation of the unity of European nations with Germany and Italy as the central Powers.

Oshima Meeting Axis Leaders

Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, will confer shortly with Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini at Munich, the Nichi Nichi reported here Sunday from Buenos Aires, quoting a New York dispatch, according to Domei.

Military experts in the United States are apparently attaching considerable importance to the meeting as they expressed the belief that it will concern Axis strategy in the near future.

Italo-German Onslaughts

Domei

ROME, May 1.—While all other Italian papers refrained from commenting on the Salzburg Conference, Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia, stated in his journal

(Continued on Page 2)

TRIUMPH IN BURMA DEALS HEAVY BLOW TO BRITISH IN ASIA

Mandalay Was Captured After Continuous Day and Night Onslaughts

BANGKOK HAILS VICTORY

Great Significance Attached in Thailand to New Success of Japanese Fighting Forces

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED FRONT IN BURMA, May 2.—The fall of Mandalay into the hands of the Imperial Forces means practically the wholesale retreat of British influence from East Asia.

Within a short span of time since the launching of military operations in North Burma, the Imperial Army Units carried out powerful day and night onslaughts, covering a distance of 800 kilometers before entering Mandalay.

With the occupation of this pivotal city, the Imperial Forces successfully drove a wedge into the British-Indian Forces defending the regions along the Irrawaddy River and troops of the Chungking army in the sectors between Rangoon and Mandalay.

Not only was the military junction between the two armies severed by the occupation but the communications between Chungking and India were virtually cut off.

Since the fall of Rangoon into the Japanese hands on March 10, destroying the Burma route of supply, the Chungking authorities planned to obtain supplies of war materials via India, Mandalay and Kunming. It was for the purpose of opening this new supply route that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek personally visited India in March.

Meantime, the Chungking army detailed approximately 60,000 troops belonging to the 5th, 6th and 66th armies to Burma in order to halt the northern advance of the Japanese Forces. The British authorities, in an attempt to win Chungking's favor, proposed the concession of Shan State to Chungking and transferred the control of transportation, and communication rights in North Burma to the Chungking authorities.

Despite their desperate efforts to retrieve their declining fortunes, the British-Chungking joint forces in North Burma were completely smashed by the Japanese Forces.

Since the foreign supply of war materials by the so-called northwestern route has become practically impossible since the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, the occupation of Mandalay resulted in the complete severance of communications between Chungking and the United States and Britain. As a result, the fighting strength of the Chungking army will rapidly decline.

What is most significant in this connection is the psychological effects on the people of Burma. The occupation of Mandalay has brought great joy to them and served to tighten further their determination to cooperate with Japan as a partner for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Their confidence in Japan is believed to be redoubled as a result.

Thailand Enthusiastic

Domei

BANGKOK, May 2.—Great significance is attached here to the fall of Mandalay into Japanese hands which not only has removed direct menace to the northern part of Thailand but also means the complete defeat of the combined troops of Britain and Chiang Kai-shek.

The joy of the people here at the report regarding the fall of Mandalay is far greater than that at the fall of Rangoon apparently because of the removal of the threatening menace from their native land.

As a result of the fall of Mandalay the confidence on the part of Thailand in the Japanese Forces is increasing day after day.

CHENGTU DEFENSE CHIEF GOING ON INDIA MISSION

Is Ordered by Chiang to Negotiate With Anglo-Indian Leaders on Vital Matters

Domei

NANKING, May 3.—Under orders of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, General Chang Chun, chief of the Chengtu Defense Headquarters in Szechwan Province, will proceed to India sometime during this month to conduct negotiations with the British and Indian leaders on important matters, according to reliable reports received here.

It was added that General Chang was recently dispatched by General Chiang to Sikiang Province, where he discussed the Burma problem with military leaders.

Historic Entry of Japanese Fighting Forces Into Strategic City of Mandalay Described

By a Domei Correspondent

MANDALAY, May 2.—Rolling aside stubborn Anglo-Chungking forces, Japanese troops swept into the famous Burmese city of Mandalay yesterday afternoon.

I rode into this famous city with the first Japanese units at 6:25 in the afternoon.

Before entering Mandalay I found most of the steel bridges leading into the city, made famous by Rudyard Kipling, destroyed by retreating Anglo-Chungking forces.

From eight kilometers on the outskirts of Mandalay, the roads leading into the city were lined with trees.

Japanese Forces continued to march briskly under the torrid Burma sun.

To the right I saw three giant pagodas towering to the Burma sky. These picturesque pagodas seemed to be one of the most distinguishing features of the whole Burma terrain.

Before us spread the city of Mandalay. However, not much was left since the fleeing Chungking forces had burned the second largest city in Burma to the ground.

Since the heart of Mandalay is situated on a vast plain, the smouldering ruins seemed to spread for miles and miles. No living creature, not even a dog, was seen on the streets. Mandalay resembled a "City of the Dead."

I wandered to the northern outskirts of the city and from atop Mandalay Hill saw the grim remains of the scorched metropolis. Only the half-charred ancient palace and part of the scorched golden pagoda remained. These two quaint Burmese structures seemed to have escaped Vulcan's deadly wand.

Japanese Forces continued to march into Mandalay. At their heels countless numbers of Burmese followed which presented a pitiful picture.

At times I saw Japanese soldiers pause and give them water and food or help the wounded and the sick. Some of the soldiers were seen walking hand in hand with Burmese children.

Surge Into Mandalay

Domei

ON THE BURMA FRONT, May 2.—Crack Japanese Units at 6:25 p.m. yesterday surged into Mandalay, important city in northern Burma, and immediately hoisted the Rising Sun flags high up on the citadel of the city.

The Japanese detachments had made a steady drive over a distance of 800 kilometers, crushing all enemy resistance before taking up their newly-established positions.

BURMESE REJOICING ON JAPAN'S VICTORY

15,000,000 Inhabitants Prepared to Cooperate in Construction of Sphere

SUN FLAGS HOISTED

Imperial Forces Enter Into City In Continuous Streams to Restore Order

Domei

RANGOON, May 2.—At the news of the Japanese occupation of Mandalay, all the 15,000,000 Burmese people are greatly rejoicing.

The Burmese inhabitants, who had suffered acutely under the oppression and exploitation of Britain since Burma had fallen into British hands in 1886, have been saved by the Imperial Japanese Forces, which defeated the British, the old enemy of the Burmese, at various fronts.

With more than half of Burma placed under Japanese protection, the establishment of a "Burma for the Burmese" was realized in the Japanese controlled area.

While profound thanks was being expressed to the Imperial Japanese Forces their sense of dependence upon and confidence in the Japanese is now deepening.

Cries of "Banzai, Japan" "Long live Burma" are heard in every town and village in Burma where the inhabitants are filled with hope for the construction of a new Burma.

Mandalay Entry Told

Four Yomiuri correspondents, who entered Mandalay together with the Imperial Forces after many days of painful march, sent here on May 1 a report describing the aspects of the ancient city of Burma just after its occupation. The report follows:

"Mandalay, an ancient city of Burma, which was famous for its beautiful scenery, is now all in ruins.

"Rising Sun flags hoisted on many places in the city are fluttering in the hot breeze. Yellow pagodas standing here and there are a sharp contrast to the deserted surroundings. At the foot of the pagoda, thousands of Burmese are welcoming the Japanese soldiers, waving Rising Sun flags and crying 'Dobama, dobama.'

"We then proceeded to the center of the city, the Mandalay station, where the Chungking forces established their headquarters, which is in complete ruins. The military barracks and other military establishments have been blasted by Japanese warplanes.

"The B Road, the most prosperous street in Mandalay, is burnt down leaving some sign-boards that tell the former flourishing condition of the thoroughfare. Fragments of glass panes are scattered on the street.

"In the Irrawaddy River, muddy water is running slowly, indifferent to the historic change that is taking place there. Numerous warehouses standing at the mouth of the river which stored the Chungking-aid materials have all been burnt down.

"The Imperial soldiers are now entering the city in endless rows. The pains and difficulties they have endured for the last one month are now well redeemed when they look up at the Rising Sun flag proudly fluttering on top of the residence of the Governor-General of Burma."

FALL OF MANDALAY UPSETS AMERICANS

New York Times Asserts Chungking Heavily Hit by Japanese Victory

AID ROUTE JEOPARDIZED

Hanson Baldwin Sees Loss of Precious Oil Wells in Country North of Rangoon

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 2.—The British defeat in Burma is the biggest blow so far suffered at the hands of the Japanese Forces. Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, has declared, according to a New York report received here today.

Pointing out that the battle for Burma is a battle for Chungking, Mr. Baldwin said that Japanese Forces, which have been trying to isolate China from the beginning of the war, already have captured Mandalay, the pivotal point in central Burma, and have placed the Burma route in a most critical position.

Mr. Baldwin emphasized that the loss of Burma will mean the loss of oil supplies in the region and the closing of the gates to the Burma route.

Pointing out that China is one of the two remaining bases from which the Allies are able to attack Japan, Mr. Baldwin declared that the loss of China will mean that Japan will gain control over the greater part of East Asia.

To Oust Foreign Influence

As a significant move to wipe out all obnoxious foreign influences in the East Indies, the inhabitants of the islands were forbidden by a decree issued on Saturday to use any foreign word when referring to this country and instead were ordered to use the word Nippon, or Dai Nippon, the Nichi Nichi reported here today from Batavia, reports Domei.

The name of the current year was also changed to 2602 to conform with the Japanese calendar year, the report said.

The four Japanese holidays, Kigensetsu, Jimmu Tenno Sai, Tencho-Setsu and Meiji Tenno Sai, have been reportedly decided already as holidays for the former Dutch colony.

MOSCOW TRYING TO WIN GOOD GRACES OF FINLAND

Offering Peace Terms and Ceding Part of Territory—Helsinki Dismisses Report

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 2.—Faced with the impending German spring offensive, the Soviet Union is now resuming its strategical activities against Finland and at the same time offering peace terms again to Finland through the radio, information received here reported.

Quoting a telegram from Helsinki, the Aftonbladet reported today that Moscow is again proposing separate peace terms to Finland through the radio offering to cede a part of the Soviet territory to Finland in return for Finnish reparations in indemnification of losses suffered by the Soviet Union in the Soviet-Finnish war.

However, the Aftonbladet reported that the Finnish Government is dismissing the peace offer as sheer poppycock.

JAPANESE AIRCRAFT BOMB HORN ISLAND AND SOLOMON ISLES

Crack Units Occupy Ganassi In Northern Section of Mindanao

CORREGIDOR BLASTED

Imperial Troops Capture Dulawan and Paldu Dulangi

Domei

LISBON, May 2.—Formations of Japanese aircraft yesterday carried out bombing raids upon Horn Island in the northern extremity of Australia and Tulagi in the Solomon Islands, the Headquarters of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific announced today, according to a report reaching here from Melbourne.

Ganassi Occupied

Domei

ON THE MINDANAO FRONT, May 2.—Crack Japanese Army Units, which landed on Parang, occupied Ganassi, pivotal town in the southern extremity of Lake Lanao in northern Mindanao Island, at 5:30 p.m. today, and are now continuing a steady advance.

According to reconnaissance reports of Japanese Army aircraft, Dansalan, seat of the Philippine regime in exile, is now in flames as a result of fires set by the retreating enemy.

Corregidor Bombarded

Domei

LISBON, May 2.—Following up yesterday's bombing, Japanese aircraft, supported by artillery, today heavily bombed enemy positions on Corregidor Island, the headquarters of the Allied forces have announced, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here.

Dulawan Taken

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON MINDANAO ISLAND, May 3.—Cruising back upon the River Mindanao immediately after the occupation of Cotabato, Imperial Forces occupied Dulawan at noon on April 30 and Paldu Dulangi the following day.

Continuing their spirited attacks against enemy forces in the face of their recalcitrant counter-attacks, the Imperial troops completely reduced Pikit-Pagalung, important strategic center in the wide Cotabato plain, at 5:30 p.m. the same day.

The Cotabato plain is now in the hands of Japanese troops, within three days since the occupation of Cotabato.

474 Japanese Rescued

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON MINDANAO ISLAND, May 3.—Simultaneously with the occupation of Pikit-Pagalung, the Japanese Forces rescued 474 Japanese, of whom 34 were women or children who had been interned in the town.

They also rescued 33 Filipino women married to Japanese, one German and one Spaniard in the same town.

DELEGATES BACK IN VICHY

Japanese to Mixed Commission of 3-Power Pact Return From Madrid

Domei

BERLIN, May 2.—Two Japanese delegates to the Mixed Commission of the Three Power Pact among Japan, Germany and Italy arrived this morning by plane at Vichy on their return flight from Madrid to their respective posts in Germany and Italy, the German News Agency, D.N.B., reported from Vichy today.

On their arrival, the two delegates conferred with Takanobu Mitani, Japanese Ambassador to Vichy.

Giin Domei to Meet

Leaders of the Yokusan Giin Domei, which produced 208 recommended candidates, in the general election, will meet from 1:00 p.m. Monday to discuss the establishment of a Throne-aid Diet and to exchange views on the attitude to be taken hereafter by the Yokusan Giin Domei, states Domei.

BOMBING OF TOWNS IN BRITAIN CHEERED

Reich Press Welcomes Raids to Retaliate for Attacks on Non-Combatants

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 1.—The retaliatory attacks of the Luftwaffe against British towns were unanimously welcomed by the German press and public. It was pointed out in this connection that the British Government was responsible for the destruction of cultural monuments and residential quarters in cities like Muenster, Luebeck, Rostock and Cologne.

Although the British had attempted to camouflage these raids on German residential quarters by stating that they were undertaken to "relieve the Soviet Union", the German press declared that the British should not complain now about the destruction of their own historic towns since the Luftwaffe has been given orders to retaliate each British raid.

The journals said, "the British press had previously loudly welcomed Premier Winston Churchill's new air offensive against German cities and now Britain has to put up with what is due to her in retaliation. If towns like Bath, Norwich and York are ruined, the British merely would have to thank their Prime Minister for such mischief."

The Voelkischer Beobachter stated in this connection that as far as the old worn out slogan about the "German barbarians" was concerned, it must be said that Germany has only a pitiful smile for such a misconception.

"The slogan does no longer impress anyone and we can only judge from the strength of its tone that our retaliatory attacks have had the desired effect in England," adds the paper. "As far as the German war conduct is concerned, these air attacks will have no influence at all and even such a military and political amateur as Premier Churchill cannot believe seriously that such will be the case. What he wants is to spread terror but he forgets that only a weak people can be intimidated by such means".

Meanwhile, the Wilhelmstrasse declared that the German air attacks were merely a reply to the systematic British bombing raids against the German civilian population and against places of German art and culture. It was pointed out that Germany had previously given convincing proof that she was determined at all times to spare cultural and art objects as much as possible and even at the price of military disadvantages.

"In all European wars, the European nations have been guided by such motives. It was Mr. Churchill, who invented this war against the civilian population by reckless bombings. The latest speeches of the British Ministers had again shown that the British air force is intentionally employed to destroy old German cultural monuments and historic relics," these quarters stated.

Many New People Elected to House

(Continued From Page 1)

ening of the home front."

Youngest Member

The short biographies of successful new candidates follow:

Shunichi Fukuiye, who was returned from the first election district of Tokyo, is 31 years old and is one of the youngest members of the new House.

A self-made man, he went to China as a young man, and contributed to the preparation of the ground for the establishment of Manchoukuo.

Returning to Japan, he established the magazine Shimin. Upon the outbreak of the China Affair he accepted the post of president of the Shimpo, a "national policy" newspaper published in China. From time to time he contributed editorials in which he severely condemned Britain and America whose hand could be seen in many acts of violence committed by the Chinese in active resistance against Japan.

Noted Scholar Elected

Masamichi Royama, 48 years old, comes from the second constituency of Gumma Prefecture. He graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1920, was appointed assistant professor of his Alma Mater in 1922 and was professor in political science from 1928 till 1939.

Publications by Mr. Royama are Modern Social Thoughts, Introduction to Political Science, A Study on the Relationship between Japan and Manchoukuo, On the Political Current of Japan, The Object of Political Science.

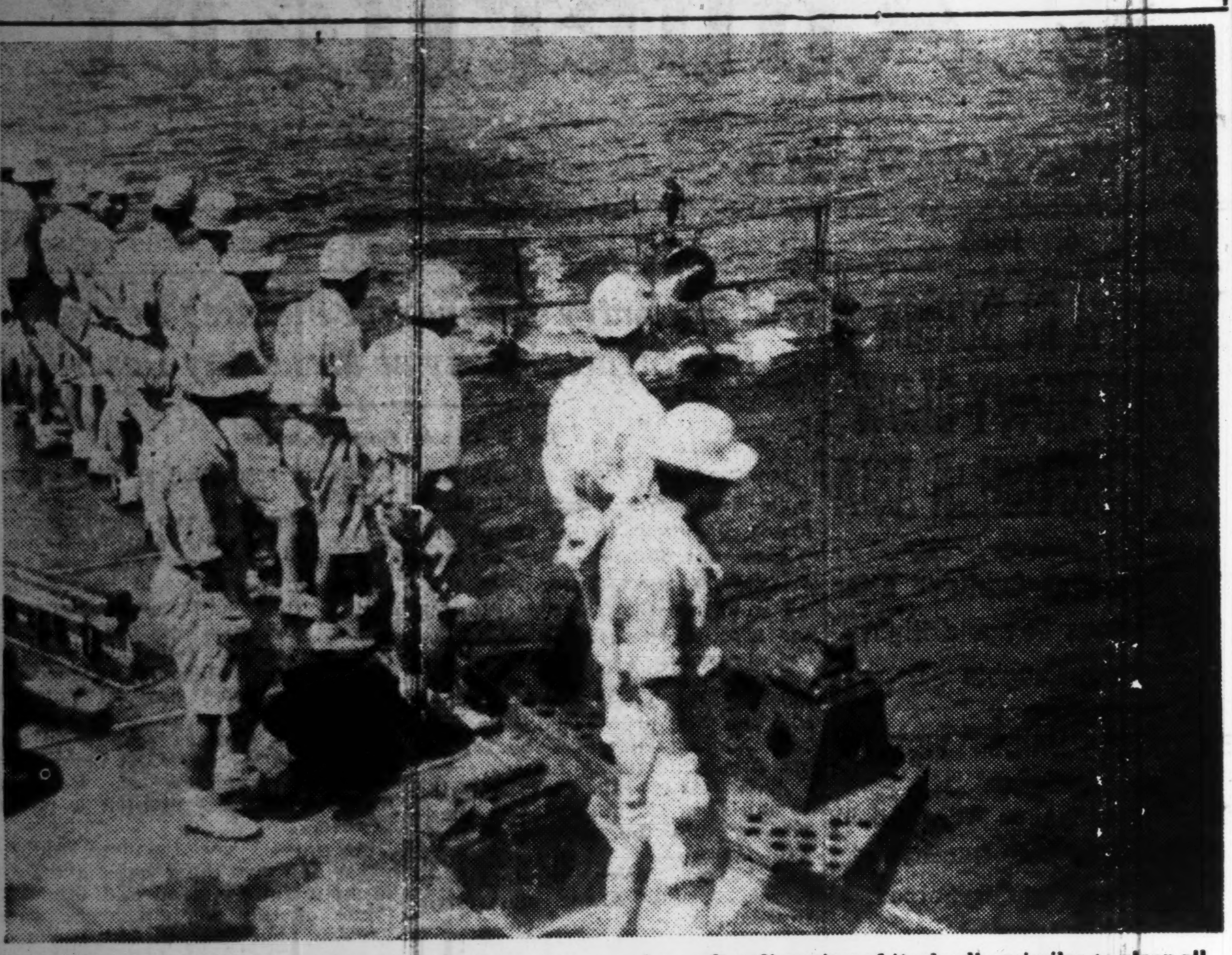
Axis Heads Confer On Future Tactics

(Continued From Page 1)

that Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini met in conference to map out new plans of operations, which will be carried out by every available means in consideration of valuable past experiences.

Mr. Gayda declared that matters discussed at the meeting cannot be disclosed, but the enemy will know the decision reached between the two leaders only when they will have been subjected to surprise Axis onslaughts.

Another Victory Scored



Gliding majestically on the calm Southwestern Pacific waters, an Imperial Naval plane, the terror of the enemy in the far-flung oceans now dominated by the invincible Navy of Japan, returns safely to its base after disposing of its deadly missiles to clear all obnoxious elements hindering the smooth execution of Asia for the Asiatics. (Censored by the Navy Ministry, No. 571)

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

All East Asia Celebrates His Majesty's Birthday

Tencho-setsu this year caused more wide-spread celebration than ever before in history when practically all East Asia joined with the Japanese nation in rendering homage to His Majesty the Emperor on His Imperial Majesty's 41st birthday. Filipinos and Indonesians, happy over their liberation by Japan from the bondage of their alien masters, vied with the Japanese troops in observing the auspicious occasion with eclat. Parades and speeches marked the day, while in many localities in the occupied regions, new administrative offices commenced their official business from that day.

In Japan itself, 100,000,000 subjects turned toward the Imperial Palace at 8 o'clock in the morning to pray as one man for the longevity of His Imperial Majesty, while throughout the rest of the day large crowds streamed into the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace to pay their respects.

Solemn rites took place in the Imperial Sanctuaries, after which His Imperial Majesty was pleased to receive the personal congratulations of members of the Imperial Family, attendants, and high officials.

The military review, annually held on this occasion, was called off on account of the downpour of the preceding night which had transformed the parade grounds into a quagmire, but tank and cavalry units paraded through the Tokyo streets later in the day.

I.R.A.P.S.C. Wins In Election

A brilliant victory was scored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council in the historic general election last week—the first general election to be held since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The vast majority of members recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council were returned, signifying in an unmistakable manner the spectacular success that has been achieved by the Government and the wholehearted support it is receiving from the people. As a result of the elections a new political structure will be formed in the Lower House to act as a central force to support the Government.

Japan Honors Thai Mission

The Thai Mission of Congratulation was the object of unusual welcome from the Japanese nation throughout all last week. Here on a State visit to seal the Offensive and Defensive Alliance concluded between Japan and Thailand last December, the distinguished visitors headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphayuha Sena were rushed from one brilliant function to another as official Japan outdid itself in according them honor.

His Majesty the Emperor received the Mission in a formal audience and honored them with a luncheon, while later high decorations were awarded to the leading members of the delegation as well as to the resident Thai Ambassador in Tokyo.

Visits to the Yasukuni and Meiji Shrines, calls on various members of the Imperial Family, receptions by the Japanese Premier and the Foreign Minister, dinners by various Japanese organizations, inspection of the Yokosuka Naval Station, various Army establishments, industrial concerns, and theater parties filled the busy week.

The Thai officials reciprocated by inviting the leading personages of Japan to a banquet, while Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol found time to make public statements to the Japanese nation through the press and over the radio.

Japanese Forces Capture Mandalay

Mandalay, pivotal strategic city of North Burma, fell to the victorious Japanese Army last week. Completely destroying the enemy base there, the Imperial Forces seemed to have brought all of that country under effective control safely before the beginning of the monsoon season which would have hampered military operations.

The British-Chungking forces, severely decimated and virtually encircled as the result of the Japanese advance, are now believed to be on the verge of annihilation. The control of northern Burma effectively blocks all of Chungking's outlets to the lowlands of Southeast Asia and supplements the earlier strangulation of the Burma Road, it was pointed out.

Meanwhile other Japanese Units, after effecting new landings on the west coast of Mindanao in the Philippines, continued their advance inland. Aerial bombardment of Port Moresby in eastern New Guinea continued with unabated ferocity in the more southerly sector of the front.

The Imperial Navy announced last week that it had on March 31 opened operations against the Moluccas, the famed Spice Islands of history, and against Western New Guinea, completing the capture of all strategic points in these areas by April 19.

Attacks on Japanese In America Confirmed

Reports of the mistreatment of innocent Japanese residents in the United States were confirmed by Carey MacWilliams, former Commissioner of Housing and Immigration of the State of California. According to information recently made available in Japan, MacWilliams, writing in the liberal magazine New Republic, declared that the Japanese have been made the victims of unreasonably oppressive acts by war-maddened Americans.

Acts of mob violence against the Japanese at Stockton and in the Imperial Valley districts in California within the first three weeks of the war are reported to total 55. Businessmen who were formerly in competition with the Japanese have conspired with unscrupulous politicians to fan the hysteria of hate on the part of the general public, it was explained.

Bank of Japan Meets New Southern Needs

Reorganized to meet more efficiently the needs of the southern regions now looking toward Japan for financial cooperation, the Bank of Japan last week emerged in a new form and with a slightly reshuffled personnel in its board of directors.

The change was made in accordance with the terms of the new law approved by the Cabinet last month. Managed currency instead of gold will be the basis for the operations of the bank hereafter, while the capitalization was increased from ¥55,000,000 to ¥100,000,000. It was explained that the new structure would enable the bank to undertake more freely the financing of industrial expansion as well as the regulation of the monetary policy with respect to the occupied regions in the South.

Giving the bank greater liberty of action, the new law enables the Minister of Finance to authorize the issue of bank notes at his discretion instead of being tied to the volume of gold reserves. Furthermore, the bank has been empowered to conclude foreign exchange or banking contracts with the central bank of any country within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, thereby enabling the Bank of Japan to serve as a clearing house for all the countries of the sphere.

The new organization would give the Bank of Japan the position in East Asia which the Bank of England used to enjoy in world economy, it was pointed out.

Government Announces 10-Year Food Program

Assuring the nation of an adequate supply of food, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry last week announced a 10-year plan for the production of staple agrarian products. Under the plan, Japan Proper will produce annually 83,000,000 koku of rice, 38,000,000 koku of wheat and barley, 2,000,000,000 kan of sweet potatoes and 1,000,000,000 kan of ordinary potatoes.

Chosen and Taiwan are to continue to concentrate on the production of rice, while Manchoukuo will be asked to place first importance on the production of soya beans.

The program will assure the entire Empire and the neighboring countries of self-sufficiency in the matter of food while taking care of the needs of the southern regions, it is reported.

Irishmen Raid Theater

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 24.—A group of men, allegedly belonging to the Irish Republican Army, made a sensational daylight raid on a moving picture theater at Magiera, in Londonderry County, Northern Ireland, yesterday "confiscating" two pro-British films, according to British press reports from Belfast. The raiders made good their escape. The show had to be cancelled, as no other films were available.

SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE PERVADES MILITARY

Reason for Overwhelming Victories of Japanese Fighting Forces Given

The reason underlying the chain of successive victories of the Japanese Fighting Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was explained in an article appearing in the April number of Jitsugyo no Nippon by Assistant Professor Tsuji Sato, eminent psychologist. The article is as follows:

"There must be some good, tangible reasons for those brilliant victories we have been winning all along. These victories gained since December 8th of last year have produced a completely changed outlook the world over. The whole world has been so startled that it had to modify greatly its preconceived ideas about Japan. Even the Japanese themselves have been made to change their views of their own country. They had never thought of their country being so strong and resourceful until the current conflict began.

"Now then, what is it that has made those great victories of ours possible? It is not as President Roosevelt claims, due to the bellicose spirit of the Japanese.

"If our men were really warlike and bent on purely adventurous thrills, their recent actions have fully disproved it. There could not have been such serene resignation and calm determination as reflected in those consummate, brilliant results. They are never frivolous nor vainglorious as in the case with other foreign people. They are essentially of gentle and self-conscious nature. Such a psychological attitude naturally renders their lives most precious, perhaps more precious to them than what generally appears to be to others. And enhanced by their deep consciousness of their responsibilities as the sons of samurai, they are willing to offer themselves to their cause to the best of their ability.

Country Valued More

"What is then the precious life in this instance? It goes without saying that it is the precious life dedicated to the service of their country. So the Japanese fight like demons, practically thinking nothing of their lives, whenever they are called upon to serve their country under arms. Not only are they perfectly content to give their lives to the cause, but they will not be satisfied unless they accomplish their end even at the cost of their precious lives.

"When, by virtue of the Imperial Rescript, the Japanese are called to the colors, it is their cardinal code to drop all their personal considerations. They forsake their fathers, mothers, wives and children because the existence of the country is valued more. And if they die in the performance of their duty, they are considered by their folks at home as having done their best and their spirits are worshipped as the nation's guardian gods.

Spirit Contrasted

"Just compare this to the shameless behavior of the Anglo-American forces, as revealed by the war prisoners. These unfortunate captives seem to be mighty glad that they are alive, for there is a chance for them to meet their wives and children again in the future. To them, apparently, their wives and children appear as higher in value than their countries and the cause for which they fought. They would rather live to see their own folks than die for the glory and security of their own lands.

"Yet with our officers and men at the front it is quite different. Though their affections and tender feelings for their home folks, particularly for their wives and children, are just as intense as those of our enemies, if not more, they are intensely public-spirited and consider their duties to the national cause as being supreme, higher and dearer than their loved ones and even their own lives. They would rather see their country and home folks become glorified, prosperous and secure, if gained at their supreme sacrifices, than live to see their nation dishonored and their families reduced to penury and servitude.

"As their supreme sacrifices betoken, they are, at the same time, intensely religious. Their religion does not end with their individual faiths when the question of their supreme sacrifices is involved. It is not like merely Christians or Buddhists whose ultimate aim lies in the salvation of their individual souls; but it goes deeper than that. It is the incarnation of the spirit of Christ or Buddha who died that others might live. Herein lies the Japanese moral code in an emergency of the present character. It has fired our patriotism to such an extent that our men have no regard for their lives or fortunes let alone their thoughts of families and personal affairs.

Spirit of Nine Heroes

"It is interesting to note how this spirit is reflected in the wording of a will, left by Lieutenant-Commander Yokoyama one of the nine heroes who made up the famous Special Attack Flotilla, which distinguished itself as the essence of supreme sacrifice in its attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, at the very beginning of this war. He wrote: 'When the nation is confronted with such a serious crisis as this, I, a humble officer, am honored to deem it the highest privilege to have been assigned to a duty worthy of my sacrifice.'

"In conclusion, it is this spirit, peculiar to the Japanese, the very spirit, which has made it possible for us to gain those great victories all along and in a most consummate manner. The like of it is observable nowhere else in this world. What they have so far accomplished is the highest expression of their undefiled public spirit, in which one is for all and all for one. It is unlike the abstract, euphemistic spirit that prevails in some other countries, which is at best individualistic and self-centered; but it is of more concrete nature and expressive of a genuine and sound patriotism. It transcends the idea of self, our individual life being merged into the life of the nation. When, therefore, a crisis confronts the nation, every one of us stands up valiantly and resolutely to save it, to fight for it. It is not like any which is found in some countries, where the preservation of individual welfare seems to be of paramount consideration. But with us, every one of us is ready to die for the nation's grand cause. And that is why we are absolutely sure of our final victory, and that is why we are winning great, brilliant victories all along."

Mandalay Operation Is Not 'Soft' Battle; Army Fights in Hottest Region in World

The occupation of Mandalay, the most important strategic base in Burma, by the Imperial Forces, after a month's onslaught through the malaria-infested jungles, has set a record in the war annals of the world, according to a dispatch from Yomiuri correspondents somewhere in the Burmese front on May 1.

Recounting their experiences in the Burma camapign, the correspondents, who accompanied the Imperial Forces from Rangoon to Mandalay, reported as follows:

"Different from the Malay Peninsula or the Philippines or the Dutch East Indies, Burma is a part of a vast continent. It is connected with Annam in the East, with China in the North, and with India in the West. Therefore, the campaign in this area is almost interminable.

"Since the occupation of Rangoon, the Japanese Forces advanced through the uninhabited jungles toward Mandalay, which is a good 600 kilometers' distance. For a long time, the soldiers had to march in torn uniforms. They might have been well called the dirtiest soldiers in the world.

"The Mandalay campaign was conducted in the hottest season in the hottest region in the world. It was so hot that every drop of water on the ground had evaporated and the wet towels dried up in a few minutes. The perspiration dried up as soon as it oozed out of the pores, leaving on the skin white salt. The heated air made whirlwinds rise everywhere and they blew the dried dust high up in the sky. Yet the soldiers marched along through the dust, carrying their hot rifles, silently and persistently.

"To add to the intolerable heat, it was the season when infectious diseases are most prevalent. Even in normal conditions this area is infested with plague. The situation was made worse as thousands of corpses of the enemy soldiers and the carcasses of horses were left decayed on the ground. Big mosquitoes attacked the soldiers even in the daytime to afflict them with dengue fever.

"Moreover, the soldiers had to fight against indescribable fatigue, the shortage of food and against the infectious diseases. Many of the war correspondents fell victims to the dengue fever one by one.

"Notwithstanding these sufferings, the Japanese soldiers marched northward ever northward to Mandalay, and climaxed their expedition by occupying that city on May 1.

IMPERIAL PLANES BOMB SIAN AND SANYUAN BASES

Inflict Heavy Damages on Military Installations During 4-Day Campaign

Domei

JAPANESE ARMY AIR BASE, May 2.—Crack Japanese Army Air Units subjected Sian and Sanyuan, important Chungking military bases in Shensi Province, North China, to repeated bombing attacks for four consecutive days since April 27, inflicting devastating damages on their military installations.

During the first mass raid on the two cities on April 27, the Japanese air raiders repulsed by machine-gun fire E-16 type enemy planes which attempted to intercept them.

On the night of April 28, another mass raid was carried out on Sian. Despite intensive anti-aircraft fire, the Japanese fliers blasted and set afire hangars and other facilities on the city's western and southern airdromes.

On April 29, Sian was subjected to a third consecutive air attack, and on April 30 both Sian and Sanyuan were pounded intensively.

All Japanese planes participating in the raids returned to their base.

N.Y. BOURSE SLUGGISH

Quotations on Stock Market Drop To Level of 1933

Special

LISBON, April 24.—Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange have almost dropped to the level of 1933, declared the New York Herald Tribune. They are the lowest since March 1938.

The setback, the paper stated, was due to the events in France and the recall of the United States Ambassador in Vichy, Admiral Leahy.

Well-informed economic writers pointed out that the introduction of compulsory savings and the eventual increase of taxes would be postponed for the time being in view of the impending elections.

TURK COMMERCIAL COURT FINES BRITISH DIPLOMATS

Officials Found Guilty of Causing Damages to Hotel In Istanbul

Special

ISTANBUL, April 23.—With regard to the explosion in an Istanbul hotel, Pera Palace, in May last year, the Istanbul Commercial Court yesterday handed down an important ruling. The owners of the hotel, which had suffered serious damages, had filed suit for damages based on a police report that the explosion was caused by the baggage of British diplomats.

The Court ruled that the following persons were responsible for the payment of damages amounting to 442,000 Turkish pounds—George Rendell, former British Minister in Sofia; Brenan, former British Consul in Sofia; Harrison, former British Vice-Consul in Sofia; and Stanley Patrick, former British Air Attache in the Bulgarian capital.

The present whereabouts of these Britons are unknown, for which reason the Court published the ruling in the press in order to afford them an opportunity of paying the stipulated damages in the customary legal period or filing an appeal.

The ruling stated that the explosives which went off were contained in the baggage of an official of the British Legation in Sofia.

BARS LANDING OF REFUGEES

Special

BUENOS AIRES, April 23.—The Mexican Ministry of the Interior has refused to permit the landing on Mexican territory of 37 Soviet Russians and Polish citizens, who were seeking refuge as former members of an international brigade of the Spanish Civil War.

In a report to this effect, it is stated that the Mexican authorities motivated their refusal by stating that the persons in question were "dangerous radicals."

378 Men Supported By Government Win

(Continued From Page 1)

ning a complete victory in the current war.

"The defeats of many candidates with leanings toward liberalism and the successes of candidates upholding reformist policies in last Thursday's general election were the reply to American and British propagandists who would have the world believe that a majority of people in Japan are not supporting the Tojo Cabinet's foreign policies. It will not be long before the Tojo Cabinet's foreign policies will be executed with increased vigor."

GERMANS ATTAIN AIM OF WINTER OFFENSIVE

British Military Commentator States Invaluable Help Given Reich by Japan

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 23.—Cyrill Falls, military correspondent of the Illustrated London News, in his weekly military review, admits with surprising frankness the failure of the Soviet winter offensive.

He stated that Chancellor Adolf Hitler at the beginning of the winter had declared he would stabilize the Soviet front and he had certainly succeeded in doing so.

Despite all assertions to the contrary, the fact remained that Hitler had accomplished the feat of withdrawing from the Soviet front during the winter months large units of German troops, of giving them rest and re-equipping them for the spring and summer campaign. This fact could not be altered by Soviet claims to have annihilated whole German divisions or regiments.

Continuing, the correspondent says that the Soviets had not succeeded during the winter months in changing the front lines in their favor to any noticeable extent.

After referring to the invaluable help which Germany derived from Japan's military actions, Cyrill Falls points out that the unfortunate situation created for Britain by Japan entering the war would take a long time to be relieved.

Quite apart from the severe losses suffered by the Anglo-American Powers in men and material in East Asia, it was certain that the loss of extremely valuable raw material sources in that part of the world would have catastrophic consequences for Britain and her Allies in the near future.

It must be, moreover, remembered that the war has not yet reached its climax. In fact the situation would grow even more serious for Britain and her Allies in the coming months once the Germans launch more active operations.

Although German soldiers might be numerically inferior to the Soviets, they are superior to Soviet troops in everything else, while the strategical capability and efficiency of the German general staff is highly superior to anything that the Soviets can offer.

The correspondent then went on to say that certain apprehension must be felt if one thoroughly considered the military dynamics of modern Germany, her overwhelming capacity of producing first-class war material and her inventive genius enabling her to continue to throw new weapons into battle.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC BODY SET UP AT GRAZ BY AXIS

Minister of Economic Affairs Comments on Increase of Industrial Production

Special

BERLIN, April 25.—Walther Funk, German Minister of Economic Affairs and President of the Reichsbank, opened a new regional Chamber of Economic Affairs for Styria at Graz.

In his inauguration speech Minister Funk referred to the already reported new organization of business in the Reich which tends to increase Germany's efficiency with a view to increased demands by the armament industry.

Germany's leading position in the field of armament production as compared with that of her enemies, could not be caught up with even with the greatest efforts, the Minister stated.

To Prevent Epidemics

Special

NANKING, April 14.—In view of the approaching summer when epidemics break out, the local Public Health Office has decided to conduct a thorough inspection of all public places of amusement and restaurants in order to prevent the undue spread of diseases.

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MEN OF CHARACTER WANTED FOR SOUTH

Gaiko Jiho Publishes Illuminating Article Dealing With Problems

The recent issue of the Gaiko Jiho, a vernacular periodical catering to the study of foreign diplomacy, contains a very sensible and instructive leading article concerning the treatment of problems in the Southern Regions. The article stresses, among other things, the need of trustworthy administrators' services from the viewpoint of humanity, not only for the inhabitants of the areas occupied by the Imperial Forces in the Southern Regions but the Asiatics at large. A translation of the article follows:

"With the Anglo-Indian conference now standing at serious crossroads, we may safely admit that the foundation of British influence over India has been considerably undermined now that the Imperial Navy's Air Corps has gained control of the air over the Indian Ocean as a result of the heavy damage wrought to the enemy's important military bases by its accurate bombing of Colombo and other points.

"Colombo is one of the three naval bases in India, and ever since the fall of Singapore, the enemy's key point in East Asia, Britain has been attaching supreme importance to this naval station forming as it does an indispensable outpost linking South Africa and Australia.

"In view, however, of the fact that Colombo has been exposed to our devastating air raids with great damage already inflicted to the enemy's military establishments around there, the blockade of the whole of India is now inevitable. To make matters worse for the enemy, Australia is foredoomed to its complete isolation from British aid. Thus it is predicted that the long-vaunted world-encircling chain of British influence will eventually tread its downward path.

"Despite the War of Greater East Asia entering into a new phase under these circumstances, Japan is not over-anxious to extend the zone of her military operations. If the enemy puts an end to its futile resistance, it may reasonably expect India to rid itself of the horrors of war. Then India will find it within the range of possibility to restore peace and order on its soil.

War in New Stage

"In view of the fact that Britain, America and Holland have already lost their combined fleet in the Southwestern Pacific and that the entire areas of the South Sea Isles have fallen into our hands, we may take it for granted that the current war has stepped into a new stage; and if British and American statesmen could prove themselves trustworthy owners of administrative experience, then they would do well to take this opportunity of formulating a fundamental change in their foreign policies and of exerting themselves for the deliverance and protection of world mankind. To our profound regret, however, they are still now laboring under a gross disillusion. However energetically they may work on a rash and protracted strategy, the only course left open to Japan is to pursue her own schedule of military operations. It is quite possible that they may repent their folly at a later date.

"The Japanese Government has repeatedly announced its basic plan for the construction of Greater East Asia in the form of a 'war-for-construction' or 'construction-for-war' principle. As a matter of fact, the authorities concerned are working hard to substantiate this plan. They have already enumerated some of the Japanese-occupied areas where independent Governments may be approved in the future. All this, however, depends on how the state of things develop subsequent to the restoration of peace and order in their localities. Irrespective of the local nationals' sentiment toward our policy, they must needs be subjected to our military authorities' control for some time to come. It is for this reason, indeed, that the Japanese Government has sent its advisers and judicial administrators to the areas occupied by our expeditionary forces, as already made public.

Must Be Careful

"There is no doubt that our military administration will substantially develop simultaneously with the restoration of peace and order in the areas under their jurisdiction. They must, however, put themselves on their guard against the local inhabitants encroaching upon their generous attitude with the risk of inviting unreasonable demands on the part of these natives.

"These administrators and their assistants are well experienced and resourceful. Viewed in this light, they may well have a proper regard for the natives' traditions and their manners and customs as well as their erstwhile laws as far as possible. Moreover, they may doubtless, put forth every effort to rectify the existing errors so as to accelerate the natives' welfare and ensure their security of living. Thus considered, it is unreasonable of the natives to yearn immediately for the perfect renaissance of things observed in pre-war days or to crave a higher standard of living.

"The cause of the current war is essentially traceable to the fact that the United States and Britain invaded a large tract of Asia, that they have for long years exploited the local resources as freely as their fancy dictated, that, with their base of mischievous operations established about this part of the world, they have gone all the breath and length of disturbing East Asia, and that they have even threatened to bring our country to its knees by means of a Japan-encircling campaign. Even granting that they had no intentions to invite hostile relations with Japan, they would not be able to shirk their share of responsibility for the outbreak of the present war.

Must Share Hardships

"The national power of our country has been least shaken, yet we are reminded that the war results so far achieved by the Imperial Forces are all that have been scored by sacrificing the lives of a great many compatriots and by defraying a huge amount of the national budget. It is natural, therefore, that the peoples in the Japanese occupied areas should be in duty bound to share the hardships incidentally suffered by Japan, the leader of Greater East Asia.

"With the noble mission that Japan has taken up of solidifying her leadership in Greater East Asia and of ensuring permanent peace and co-prosperity in this part of the world, she is compelled to make use of the natural resources in the Southern Regions so as to replenish her national strength till she is able to fulfil her mission. In dire need of materials in these circumstances, she is necessitated to draw supplies from the Southern shores. There is a possibility of a fair inflation of currency arising in the South Sea Isles, but there is no worrying about this phenomenon in this emergency era.

"The authorities have issued war notes at par with the local currencies, but this is something conservative on our part. We find it advisable to carry out a proper devaluation in the future. In short, the welfare of native inhabitants and their safety may be realized only by Japan's attainment of her objective of war and the replenishment of her national power, and the basic policy of our military administration in this transition age must conform with these desiderata. It is necessary, therefore, to instill this very idea in the minds of the natives. At the same time, we look earnestly to our local authorities to do their best to win a material gain befitting our State policy.

Root of Evil Deep

"The Southern areas occupied by us are by no means alien to Western civilization. Indeed, Britain, America, France and Holland have for many years sought to implant their respective cultures on these areas by way of dazzling the natives into hasty submission. The crafty tactics of the European colonists should not be left ignored. It is a matter of course that the culture they had brought from their homeland was intended sheerly for the allurement of the natives on the one hand and exploiting the natural resources in the areas they had occupied under their oppression on the other. After all, how much their culture has aided the natives' well-being and their development is hung in doubt.

"In view of their isolation from their native shores afar off, these European colonists mostly constitute the ruling classes in their colonies, and unlike the Japanese emigrants to China and Manchoukuo, there are very few civilian workers to be found earning their livelihood with the natives in the sweat of their brows. The fact is, they lead very luxuriant lives in defiance of the natives' interests, dwelling in magnificent houses. And so long as their enterprises are concerned, they either invest liberal funds for the development of the natural resources according to their experimentary researches or manipulate market prices to their own advantage. It is only domestic necessities that they offer to the natives as occasions demand. To make a long story short, the European colonists have been in the habit of enforcing such policies as are likely to meet their own satisfaction.

How to Win Friendship

"An analytical observation of the traits of the semi-civilized Southern tribes goes to indicate that the most effective policy of winning their hearts is to grasp their instinctive desires according to their curiosity. A high ideal of morals and complex ideologies will hardly catch their fancy in a brief space of time. As compared with us Japanese, some of the European nations are noticeably far-sighted in respect to the control and treatment of the alien tribes. Our colonists interested are looked upon to pay special attention to this respect.

"The far-fetched law-governing, structure-governing and organ-governing policies are substantially products of Western civilization, whereas, it must be recalled, man-governing policy by human beings represents the essence of political ethics peculiar to East Asia. According to the political philosophy traditionally observed in East Asia, it is sages alone that are qualified to attend to administrative duties, for they are thoroughly familiar with the organic formation of human beings as well as the truths of the universe. It is on the strength of these lofty characters of sages that may reasonably claim the wisdom of properly adjusting the order of societies and of edifying mankind in their moral obligations, by way of upholding their perfect peace.

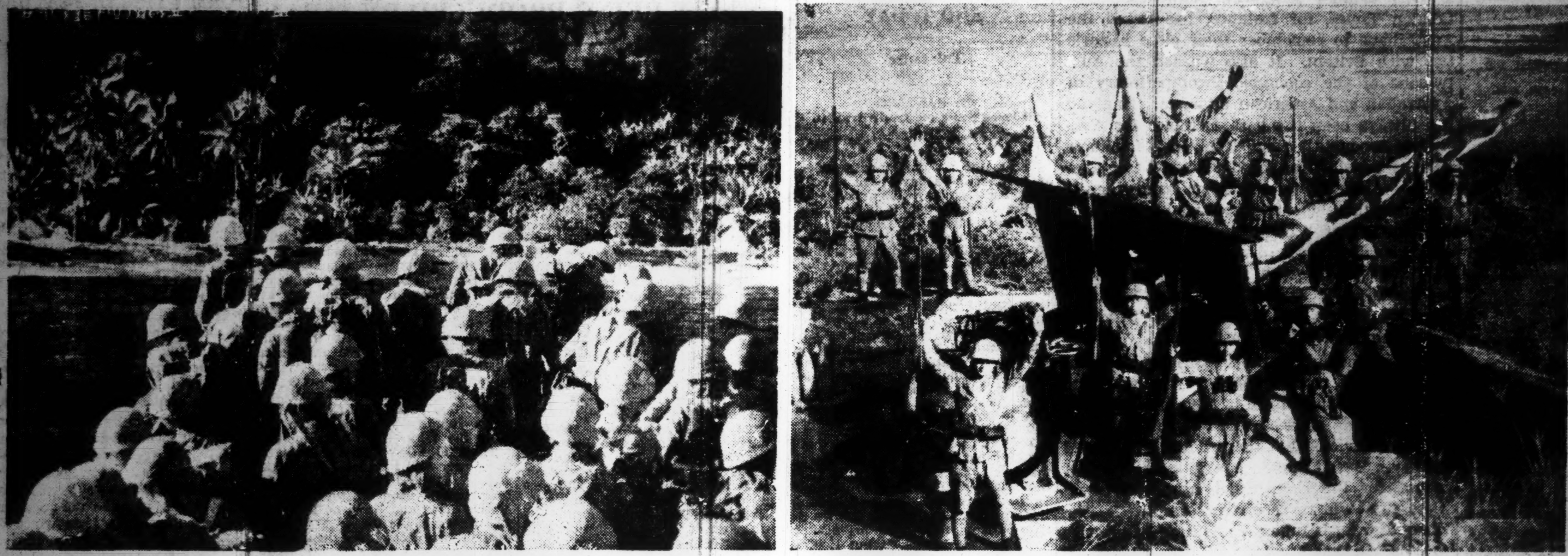
Self-Seeking Rule Resented

"As for the natives in China and the Southern areas, they have every reason to resent the Europeans' partiality to their inorganic institutions, such as their all-powerful policies based on their influence, their laws and administrative organs, without taking any heed to the need of their administration from the viewpoint of humanity. In other words, they are highly anxious to greet the appearance of an administrator as reliable as a sage (if not a sage in the true sense of the word, an administrator possessing a sterling character, rich in the veins of humanity, free from worldly ambitions, and capable of assuming constant leadership), gifted with all the virtues that will enable him to win the absolute confidence of the nations under his administration and that will bring into being their permanent welfare.

"Most of the officials so far sent to their South Sea colonies by Britain, America, Holland and France were anything but popular among the natives. Worse still, they did nothing really beneficial to the natives, but they went about hither and thither sheerly to earn their salaries or to hasten their personal promotions till they went home at their own discretion.

"It is the common duties of our countrymen to take a good lesson from these circumstances and attach major importance to the need of humane administration for the welfare of the Asiatics at large in parallel with the glorious achievements scored by the Imperial Forces in the Southern Regions."

Japanese Forces in Action at Christmas Island



On all fronts the Japanese Fighting Forces have been taking one stronghold after another with astonishing precision and rapidity. In the left picture, a Japanese Unit is seen making a daylight landing on Christmas Island on a special assault boat. Within a few moments after the landing, one detachment made a headlong dash for the coastal gun emplacement and captured the camouflaged artillery shown in the right. As may be observed from this picture, it only takes a very small number of men to overpower the numerically superior enemy. In the attack on this fortification, only 13 men participated. (Both censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

INDIA

An Impartial Study

(Continued from Page 4)

dus, as he admits, are cowards, and will use the doctrine as a cover, while the Mohammedans among the population are natural fighters, whose religion sanctifies killing for a holy cause, and finds many causes holy. "The Ahimsa doctrine," says one, "has made us sneaking, sniveling cowards." "Don't you think," asks another, "that armed and conspired resistance against something Satanic and ignoble is infinitely more befitting for any nation than the prevalence of effortlessness and philosophical cowardice? I mean the cowardice which is pervading the length and breadth of India owing to the preaching of your theory of non-violence." "Two years ago," Gandhi writes, "a Mussulman friend said to me in all sincerity: 'I do not believe your non-violence. Violence is the law of life. I would not have Swaraj by non-violence. I must hate my enemy.' This friend," adds Gandhi, "is an honest man. I entertain great regard for him."

RICE CULTIVATION UPPED

Entire Macedonia to Grow Staple Product and Tobacco

Special

ATHENS, April 23.—The cultivation of rice and tobacco, which has been hitherto limited to certain districts in Macedonia, has been permitted for the entire Macedonian territory by an ordinance issued by the Governor of Macedonia at Salonika.

Hereafter it will be left to the farmers' discretion to plant both rice and tobacco in quantities they choose.

Press Comments

Sunday, May 3

KOKUMIN—Fall of Mandalay: Results of General Election

ASAHI—Reduction of Mandalay

HOCHI—Fresh Diet Established

YOMIURI—Much Expected of New Diet Members

Fall of Mandalay

KOKUMIN—The public had no opportunity of knowing exactly anything about what the Imperial Army Forces were doing in Burma after they had captured Rangoon, capital of the British territory. However, it had a feeling that the Imperial Army units were engaging the Anglo-Chungking joint forces in battles, and that it would not be long before the valiant Japanese soldiers, overcoming topographical difficulties, would succeed in achieving the objective of their advance into Burma, which was to cut off the Burma route of supply to Chungking.

The expectation of the public has come true. The Imperial Headquarters issued a communique on Saturday in which the complete reduction of Mandalay was announced.

According to the announcement, the Imperial Forces which have been engaging the Anglo-Chungking joint forces in Burma since last March captured Mandalay, the second largest city of Burma, on May 1.

News of the fall of Mandalay was received at a time when the people were jubilant over the results of the general election, which showed most candidates recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council and the so-called new candidates, were ready to line up with the Government, as winners in the contests.

Far-reaching will be the effects of the reduction of Mandalay. It is easy to imagine that the news of the fall of this important Burmese city threw General Chiang Kai-shek and his associates into consternation. The city is located in the heart of Burma. This consideration points to the conclusion that the capture of this city was far more significant than the fall of Rangoon. If the Japanese who have captured Mandalay continued advancing westward for a distance upward of 300 miles, which they have covered in their march on this city from Rangoon, they will be across the Burmese-Indian frontier. Then Calcutta will be within their reach. The fall of Mandalay means that the first line of defense for India has collapsed.

Results of General Election

KOKUMIN—The complete results of the general election are now available. They indicate sweeping victories for the candidates, who were assisted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council in their election campaigns.

The new House of Representatives in which the members ready to make sacrifices for the State will be dominating and strong will be an immense aid to Premier General Hideki Tojo and his Government in solving the problem of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a glorious end. There is no doubt that the Tojo Cabinet, backed by the nation's 100,000,000 people, will exert efforts to bring about a New World Order.

We are pleased with the victories of the so-called new candidates. These men are alive to the gravity of the situation the nation is facing. The successes of these candidates were made possible by the defeats of the candidates who were sticklers to the old order of things and by the cuts into their strength in their constituencies. The results of the election are further evidence that the people are ready to serve the State in the present emergency to the best of their ability.

The solidarity of a nation is necessary to the performance of any national task of importance. The wonderful strength of Germany and Italy which is demonstrated by the successes of their armed forces in the European War is explainable by the fact that the morale of their peoples are high.

There is no unity in the nation of the United States. There is internal friction in America, as witness the frequency with which labor strikes in factories working on defense orders occur. The best evidence of the fact that the morale of the American people is far from high is furnished by the start of inflation of a vicious character in America.

The British people have for some time been disclosing a lack of discipline. No wonder the British empire is on the verge of collapse.

Reduction of Mandalay

ASAHI—The Imperial Army Forces which captured Rangoon, capital of Burma, on March 8, started operations against Mandalay in the latter part of the month. The operations were shrouded in secrecy. But the people had no doubt that the operations were developing favorably.

The Imperial Headquarters came out on Saturday with an announcement of the complete reduction of Mandalay, important strategic base in the central portion of Burma, on May 1.

The effect of the capture of this important city of Burma on the war situation will be considerable. The fall of the city has put the supply route to Chungking through Burma completely out of commission.

The loss of this city will be a far heavier blow to the British than the general public suppose for it has completely upset the British plan to operate against Japan from India. The city, which the British had meant to use as a base from which to operate against this country, will henceforth be used by us as a base from which to operate against India.

The people are grateful to the Imperial Troops, who have captured Mandalay. Tremendous were the difficulties they had to overcome before they could reach the city. In addition to the Anglo-Chungking joint forces, they had to fight tropical diseases, boiling temperatures and difficult roads. At times they looked hunger in the face. Beyond description is the sense of gratitude felt by the people to the soldiers, who decimated the enemy and captured Mandalay under the most difficult conditions.

Fresh Diet Established

HOCHI—The 21st general election has come to an end. The recent election was conducted in most dramatic circumstances, that is, at a time when the whole nation is full of thanks and excitement for the brilliant war results achieved by the Imperial Forces and at the theater of severe competition, with 1,079 candidates competing for 466 seats.

Consequently, the results of the election are of great interest. The decrease of electoral crimes and that of abstention from voting are to be said the two successes.

The more interesting is in what form the nation's political enthusiasm, which has had no proper opportunity of being openly revealed for the last five years, was manifested in the results of the election.

The remarkable result of the recent election was that "independent new men" were elected in great numbers, besides the recommended former members. This phenomenon reveals the nation's will to build a fresh Diet with fresh members.

The result also shows the radical change in the people's political idea as compared with that at the time of the former election. Among the former members, those who are yet clinging to the American and British idea have all failed, while those who had hitherto long been exerting silent efforts in the patriotic and revolutionary camps, were, though small in number, successful. This tendency well reveals to what extent the people are determined to accomplish the current war.

In his radio speech on May 2, Premier General Hideki Tojo declared that it is a foregone conclusion that an epochal renovation and consolidation of politics will be effected, thereby contributing toward a closer unity of the nation.

Seeing the result of the recent election, we are assured that the political structure of Japan will be possessed of a fully solid system. We hereby wish that the newly-elected members of the House of Representatives will do their utmost, in response to the expectations of the entire nation, for the establishment of a solid political structure and the Imperial Rule Assistance Diet.

Much Expected of New Diet

YOMIURI—The general election has ended with various characteristics aligned with the Imperial Rule Aid election.

The system of recommendation which was created by the suggestion of the Government and the efforts exerted by influential people of various circles, was at first doubted to bear expected success. At the first stage of the election campaign, some of the recommended candidates were in a rather unfavorable situation owing to their lack of powerful and systematic support. The new candidates especially, because they had no solid system of election campaign, were unsuccessful in the polling fight.

At the middle period, however, the situation turned better for these new candidates, chiefly through the efforts exerted by themselves and their supporters, and the results thus far made known, showed that 198 out of the 461 electees were new men.

Reviewing the results of the former elections since the establishment of the general election, it is recorded that the number of new electees was 181 in the first general election held in 1928; 127 in 1930; 123 in 1932; 125 in 1936, and 81 in 1937. The number of new men, who were successful in the recent election far surpasses those former records. This phenomenon is attributable to the fact that the voters were so enthusiastic in electing those possessed of new and fresh ideas.

Now that new men were elected in a great number, it is necessary to establish an adequate set-up for giving them full scope of activities. It has been a traditional tendency that the new electees, though they showed themselves to be full of new, unconventional ideas during the period of the election campaign, invariably followed the old fashioned politicians once they were in the Diet. This regrettable tendency was caused by the fact that the long-established custom, system of activities and the request of the voters made those "fresh M.P.'s" inevitably discard their new ideas and follow the tradition of the old style.

In consideration of the defective system of former days, a new mechanism must henceforth be created by those concerned for the management of the Diet. The new M.P.'s, on the other hand, should immediately commence their activities for uniting themselves in one camp, with a resolution of becoming the very nucleus of the new system of the Diet.

HUNGARY, RUMANIA NEGOTIATING PACT

Budapest Also Having Discussions With Turkey Concerning Economic Agreement

Special

BUDAPEST, April 24.—Important trade negotiations between Hungary and Rumania as well as between Hungary and Turkey are under way, according to the Budapest economic review Suedost Ekonomist.

Discussions are said to be going on simultaneously in both Budapest and Ankara.

The negotiations with a Rumanian delegation here aim at reviving trade between Hungary and Rumania, which has been practically at a standstill during the past 18 months.

The Review states that Rumania is prepared to offer mainly linseed, bran and oil-seeds (sunflower kernels and soya beans) in exchange for hemp fabrics, zinc, clay, machinery, medicines and incandescent light bulbs.

In the negotiations with Turkey, cotton plays the principal role. Turkey is said to be anxious to obtain raw cotton in exchange for finished cotton goods.

Shipping problems are also in the forefront, and the question of possible cooperation between Turkish and Hungarian shipping in the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora is being examined.

Turkey is reported to be desirous of purchasing oil tankers, but the Hungarian Government is unable to make any definite promises in this connection at present.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1942

Whither the Course of Empire?

Unless peace is restored soon, the British Empire will fall to pieces even if by some miracle the Allies do manage to win the war, says George Bernard Shaw. Interviewed by a representative of the magazine Cavalcade, the shockingly frank sage of English letters predicted doom for Britannia unless peace comes before, and not after, complete military annihilation for either side. For all his famous levity, Shaw's penetrating analyses, noted more for honesty than for tact, are not to be lightly dismissed no matter how seemingly extreme his conclusions.

In this particular case, however, his conclusions are not at all extreme. If Britishers would only free themselves from wishful thinking, they will realize how true Shaw's predictions are. Anyone with a sense of reality will be able to see that the British Empire will never be the same again even if Britain should win an inconceivably overwhelming victory, according to Shaw.

Even if China should by some miracle drive the Japanese out of Hongkong, Singapore, and Burma, is it likely that such a revivified China flushed with victory would hand back those territories to the British Empire? asks Shaw. If Australia is saved by American help, he continues, is there not a distinct possibility of Australia dropping her loyalty to the British Empire and coming under the domination of the United States? And as for India, in any conceivable circumstance the day is not far off, he feels, when a strongly nationalistic India demanding independence will force that country to be struck off the register of the British Empire.

Only a speedy restoration of peace before any further change in the military situation takes place can check the disintegration of the British Empire. And it is quite likely that such a peace may come, Shaw is quoted as having predicted.

Shaw is not alone in voicing these thoughts. The British magazine Empire Review editorially says virtually the same things. The British people are fooling themselves if they continue to pin their hopes on the old saying that "Britain loses every battle except the last". No victory in one final battle will save the British Empire, says this magazine. Such a victory would be a Pyrrhic victory which would destroy the victor as well as the vanquished. Under the circumstances, the magazine concludes, there are grave doubts as to whether Britain will ever be able to recover her lost territories overseas even if she manages to score an ultimate victory.

Who will pick up the remnants of the British Empire in case of the conjectural Allied victory is already apparent. Shaw has already answered this question in part, but plenty of other evidences are at hand. The activities of American agents in Australia and India have already caused much uneasiness in some British quarters, but England is no longer in a position to demur. Having insufficient strength to defend her empire alone, Britain must ask for American aid on terms and conditions laid down by President Roosevelt. What these terms will be like can already be surmised.

Colonel Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India, has scarcely veiled his critical attitude toward the British Indian policy as manifested in the ill-fated Cripps Mission. Implying that England is impotent to do anything in India, Johnson has come to India to extend military and economic "collaboration". What the Americans have in mind was revealed when Johnson, in a slip of the tongue, commended himself to the Indians by pointing to America's relations with the Philippines and Cuba as examples of American altruism and disinterestedness. All that one needs to do is to examine the relations between America and the Philippines and Cuba in order to discover just what is in store for the British Empire in India.

As for the British fear of American predominance over Australia, the English have become so apprehensive that portions of their press have started a positive campaign in an attempt to hold the loyalties of the Australians against American influence. The London Times, for instance, has urged the Australians to remember their close historic ties with Britain. It also warned the Australians of the economic incompatibility of Australian and American interests. England has always been the best customer for Australian products. English investments have been responsible for the development of Australia. America, on the other hand, herself produces the same commodities as Australia and can never become a promising market for Australian goods. Such are the arguments of the English. The fact that such argumentation has become necessary indicates how dangerous has become the insidious American influence in Australia.

In the meantime, the British Empire continues to lose more territory. Who will take over the British Empire in case of Allied victory is purely an academic question, because it seems obvious that there will be no Allied victory. But it must be a gloomy prospect indeed for the English when they contemplate that win or lose, their empire is destined to vanish unless something intervenes to stop the war ere long.

The Fauna of Java

The Java one-horned rhinoceros is closely allied to a form in south-eastern Asia. The tiger occurs in Java and also the banteng or wild ox, akin to the gaur, the great wild ox of India. There are two species of wild pig, both very destructive to crops, a leopard, a wild cat, deer, notably the little muntjac and the graceful musk-deer, several species of ape, Galeopithecus (a flying lemuroid), many bats which produce guano deposits squirrels, flying squirrels, porcupines, rats, mice, shrews, ichneumons, civet cats, hares, badgers and the scaly anteater. The dugong, a large aquatic mammal, visits the coast of Java.

The green peacock is found in Java. A rare and beautiful jungle fowl is found here and also the red jungle fowl. The bird population includes 400 species; snipe and other water fowl abound and weaver-birds and rice-birds prey upon the crops. Only two parrots occur. The swift which produces the edible bird's nest is found along the coast. Two trogons, two blue-ground thrushes, a pink-headed dove, a black and crimson oriole, and three broad-tailed ground pigeons belong to Java. Large crocodiles are common and lizards swarm; the monitors and V. bivitatus (beawak) are large enough to attack poultry. Snakes, numbering more than 100 species, include the great python reverenced because it destroys field mice, the cobra and an adder.

Seas, rivers and ponds swarm with gorgeously colored fish which form a large element in the food supply. Crabs, lobsters and crayfish, are common. Over 500 species of butterflies occur here and moths, beetles, mosquitoes, ants, termites, hornets, are common. Scorpions and centipedes are troublesome and spiders abound; one spider snares small birds.

The Battaks of Sumatra

The Battaks number 500,000, and inhabit the mountainous region about Lake Toba, the residency of Tapanuli, and a large part of the northern coast. They are divided into several groups, differing considerably in language and customs. Of Malay-Polynesian origin, the Battaks are nearly one-third Mohammedan, 80,000 are Christian, and the remainder Animist. Their old-time cannibalism, which was largely punitive and ritualistic, and slavery have disappeared. Their standard of culture is high; they possess a written language of their own, build compact and picturesque houses, with horned roofs (on piles, many families inhabiting one house), and have rice barns, and a communal hall, and the houses are beautifully decorated, the Battaks being clever craftsmen in wood, ivory and copper, whilst they understand iron smelting.

A Year Ago Today

May 4, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The Thai Government euphemistically refused to accept, according to a Thai newspaper, the proposal made by Chungking to improve relations between Thailand and Chungking for the opening of exchange of foreign diplomats, said a dispatch from Bangkok.

Chungking had made the proposal to that effect four times to the Thai Government which refused to accept it each time. The object of the proposal on the part of Chungking was apparently to eradicate friction between the Thai people and the Chinese overseas traders there as well as to check Thailand from approaching Japan.

Reporting the inside situation, the same dispatch said that the 2,500,000 Chinese traders in Thailand were making frantic efforts to maintain their positions for fear that the Thai Government's policies toward them might be strengthened.

"We shall never stop improving Malay's defenses and I am not going to sleep, nor shall I let anybody else sleep. Even as the defenses stand today we should put up a jolly good show against anybody, and I am perfectly confident we should win," said Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander-in-Chief of the Far East, to pressmen.

Pointing to a map on the wall, he explained why Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo and Australia must be considered strategically one unit. "Anything that happens to any part of this area must affect the rest. If one is attacked, the others must come in," he said.

Brooke-Popham continued that Malaya and Singapore were prepared for a long war. "If blockaded, we will live on our accumulated resources. Full provisions have been made for this, and these stores are safe from air attack as far as could humanly be said."

In conclusion, Sir Robert expressed his confidence in the "marvelous" loyalty of the native population of these areas.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Tolerance

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part V

To account for the Japanese tolerance two factors have been already cited, namely, the emolient influence of the Japanese clime and climate; and the tradition of tolerance permeating through the literature and ethical teaching of Japan. Pursuing the same line of argument we may find a third factor in the moral practicality of Japanese people. Like a true genius the Japanese is very shy, if not abhorrent, of everything speculative and abstract. They are born empiricists. If anything is good, then it must be good; if a thing is bad, no amount of reasoning or logicizing will make it less bad; if good, what may it profit to prove that it is good? The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof.

Doctors, temporal and spiritual, are treated much in the same manner, that is, by the fruits they bear, not by their verbal professions or the letters preceding or following their names. If they are known to cure patients, their doors are flocked as in the market place, but if they prescribe one cure for their patients but practise quite another themselves, it will not be long before their genkan shall gather cobwebs for the spiders. The Japanese are ready to reverence any religion, provided it is of the right sort, and have no prejudice against any one on the ground that it is new or old, native or alien. For every Japanese knows that nearly all the good religions and moral doctrines that this country has ever enjoyed have come from other lands, Shintoism itself from Takamagahara, the mystic land of deities. Thus when we hear of a new foreign religion, our first impulse is to give it a good welcome, for we think we may then be entertaining our own deities in foreign disguise. The only condition asked is that it should be tolerant of our old or pre-existent faiths that is, it is admitted as a guest, not as a host, master or conqueror.

Not Likely to Accept

If in the flush of its initial success, or in the elation of the flattering hospitality accorded it, it should develop an intolerance and declare, "I am the only true religion, and all others, including your native faiths are idolatries, benighted heathenisms, so they should all get out that I alone may rule supreme; whoever believes in me shall not marry with those who don't, and if your parents refuse to believe it, you shall desert them, quarrel with them, fight them, and do the same with your province, nay, with your country itself—" if ever any religion should develop such intolerance, then it could obviously not long thrive in this country unless indeed the whole nation were converted to it and lose its identity as a political entity, a contingency which the Japanese would not be likely to tamely accept.

The best start any religion can make is from the bottom, as the first Christians did, or the first Buddhists did, or to cite concrete examples from Japanese history, as Priest Denkyo did, Kobo, Honen and Shinran did, and, to use the Biblical phrase, begin with the building of the kingdom of heaven within the heart, instead of building all at once a big cathedral in the heart of a great city as did the Greek Orthodox Church of Tsarist Russia in early Meiji. The high-towering dome of this cathedral, insolently looking down on the whole breadth and circumference of the capital, including what the Japanese considered a sacred spot, did from the very beginning prejudice the Japanese mind. What a contrast it made with our idea of what a holy shrine should look like. Little wonder that it has long ceased to thrive as it once did.

Possesses Filial Piety

Fourthly, the Japanese are fundamentally virtuous people, that is in the sense in which the ancient Stoics were virtuous, apart from the religious consideratians of the later age. We will not prolong this theme by making quotations from ancient moralists, to prove that our ancestors loved virtue for its own sake without hopes of reward from heaven or fear of punishment from hell. Suffice it that the Japanese can hardly believe that any single religion can have the monopoly of all the miraculous powers, moral and material, in the universe. All the famous characters of Japanese history—statesmen, soldiers as well as scholars and priests—have been distinguished for strong moral qualities. Every one of them was a high example of moral greatness. Even robbers and murderers, if deemed worth being remembered at all, were those who were alleged to have possessed filial piety, or some other virtue equally prized in this country.

Men however marked for personal attainments, or achievements, if they lacked the moral qualities deemed essential to men of such types, were treated as contemptible monsters Take Dokyo and Genbo, Soga-no-Umako, Masakado, Takauji, Yoshimitsu, etc., who were great exceptional men, whose erudition, political acumen, courage, not to say audacity, were admitted by everybody, but because they had not the one thing needful, loyalty, their names are even treated as shameful blots on the pages of national history.

Seldom Deceived

The Japanese, while they are too polite to disregard the claims of titles, the pomp and ceremony of authority, are seldom deceived by the outside glitter of paraphernalia or ceremoniousness; they will not be slow to perceive the intrinsic worth or worthlessness of men and things. As they are sworn enemies of shams and charlatans, so will they quickly discover a false deity where they see one. It is a famous story related of a great Confucian scholar that when he was asked what he would do if Chinese hordes invaded Japan under the leadership of Commander-in-Chief Confucius and Vice-Commander Mencius—the two sages he most venerated—he replied "I would fight and exterminate them, Confucius, Mencius and all, for such would be the conduct the two sages would advise us in such a contingency. Should a similar hypothetic question be put to a Japanese Christian teacher, "What would you do, if foreign invaders dared to attack Japan under the command of Christ with his twelve disciples at the head of each army?" he would make no hesitation in saying that he would fight and kill them all as it would have been what he understood by his Christianity.

A man may be the offspring of circumstance, but in a greater and deeper degree is he the offspring of his native land, his parents, his ancestors. We must respect the religions which have grown out of our native soil, or have taken deep root therein, for such religions have entered into our very bone and flesh which we cannot disregard with impunity either to our body or soul. Suppose alien immigrants to these shores should insist on living exclusively on the food and drink imported from their native land, they would quickly deteriorate as so many tragic examples have proved. Here, for instance, you cannot live in the same manner as you could in Malaya, in a semi-naked state, or as you might in the frigid zones where polar bears thrive. The same holds in a spiritual sense. It is the land of tolerance where no intolerant creed or doctrine can long survive; it simply does not agree with the native genius of the land, and as Chikafusa rightly pronounced, tolerance is the best policy of Japan in preserving it from all misfortunes and calamities.

(Concluded)

EPOCH-MAKING WAR LITERATURE NOW BEING PRODUCED BY JAPAN

Many Novels Depicting Sounds, Scenes From Fighting Front Received Enthusiastically

We are now witnessing the fifth year of the China Affair, which broke out in July 1937 with the incident at Lukouchiao (Marco Polo Bridge) near Peking.

In this article I should like to present the Japanese war literature during the last four and a half years, that is, the war novels written in connection with the China conflict. In these years numerous works have been published, some of which are really epoch-making for Japanese literature.

The first examples of war literature appeared in the beginning in the form of war reporting, and as the conflict developed one real war novel after another was published. Most of the more descriptive accounts of the war were, indeed, written by authors who had been dispatched to the war theaters by various Japanese magazine publishers almost simultaneously with the outbreak of the conflict. Among such authors are Shiro Ozaki, Fusao Hayashi, Jun Sakakiyama, Tatsuzo Ishikawa, Nobuko Yoshiya, and Kokushi Kishida.

True Path of Life

In writing these accounts Shiro Ozaki arrived at a certain conviction while over-looking the battlefield from the city wall of Pataling. In "A Thousand Miles of Tragic Wind" he wrote that man could find his true path of life only by fulfilling his human task, which is to submerge his life into the greater destiny of history reaching into eternity.

The most original account is probably "Fifty Days at the Front" by Kokushi Kishida. Kishida had been a student at the war academy and had entered military service as an officer. Later he resigned his commission on account of illness and went to France to study dramatics. His impressions of the frightful appearance of a devastated battlefield and of shells exploding nearby are quite different from those of other authors. At the same time he did not omit to regard the Chinese cities and villages with the eyes of a man of culture and to form an accurate opinion on Chinese customs and habits and cultural establishments. This is an important requirement made by educated Japanese readers, who like to check up on the author's knowledge of China.

Novels and Reports Written

Ozaki, Sakakiyama, Hayashi, and Ishikawa, who were sent to North China or Shanghai, also wrote war novels in addition to their war reports. None of them, however, managed to capture that feeling of inevitability linking man and war.

In the second year of the conflict an astonishing war novel appeared—"Barley and Soldiers" by Ashihei Hino, who fought his way through several war theaters as a soldier. The novel takes its subject from the great battle of Hsuchow—which has sometimes been compared to the battle of Tannenberg in the first World War—and is written in the form of a diary, bearing the subtitle "Diary of the Battle Front at Hsuchow."

The Japanese Army had begun a new operation to encircle and destroy a large portion of Chiang Kai-shek's forces. The author, who participated in this campaign as a soldier in one of the wings of the Army, recorded his experiences—how in the advance over the immeasurable barley fields he met with an almost over-whelmingly strong enemy, and how he had to struggle against this enemy. The infinite fields of barley, the exertions of the soldiers marching on by day and by night, the scenes of the furious battle—all this deeply affects the reader by its utter realism and humaneness.

Irresistible Force Radiated

This novel by Ashihei Hino radiates an irresistible force, not only because in it the actual battle is described by a soldier fighting right on the spot, but because it is the work of a poet. The appearance of "Barley and Soldiers" created such enthusiasm that the war accounts or novels, which were more like studies, paled in comparison and almost disappeared. At the same time this work proved the social significance of a novel, namely the power of a book to penetrate the social masses. This one work has convincingly confirmed the fact that an outstanding work of fiction can move the hearts of an entire nation.

The realization and conviction of the power and influence of fictional writing induced the Board of Information to send out with the aid of the Army and Navy no less than 22 authors to the front. They were sent in two groups, one to the land forces and the other to the Navy. This was a remarkable plan for the Government to carry out, which until then had shown little sympathy for authors and had not wanted to grant them privileges. The participation in the plan meant for the authors also a participation in national policy. This column of authors at the front has been called the "pen corps."

Task of 'Pen Corps'

The first task of the "pen corps" was to witness the capture of Hankow, the capital of the Chinese National Government since the loss of Nanking and to inspect the extended war zone. Heisuke Sugiyama, a member of the "pen corps", wrote in his "Account of the Yangtze Fleet" of how he had spent 15 days on a warship on the dangerous Yangtze River, being shot at from both banks and removing mines from the navigation channel. Kyuya Fukada wrote "Cutting the Canton-Hankow Line"; Nobuko Yoshiya and Fumiko Hayashi, two well-known authoresses, wrote "Battle Expedition with the Navy" and "North Coast Detachment". Each of these works found a response.

Ashihei Hino, who had attained a peak of war literature with his "Barley and Soldiers," then came out with "Mud and Soldiers," a novel in letters to his father, mother, brother, wife and child. This work is constructed more along the lines of a short story, and is an account of the Japanese landing in Hangchow Bay. The new book was greeted with even greater enthusiasm than the earlier one and all Japan was full of it.—(Tsutomu Narasaki)

CENTURY-OLD PAGODAS HAVE ENCHANTING TALE

Mystery and Beauty of Legends Picturesquely Mirrored

China Digest

The Thunder Peak Pagoda, also known as the White Snake Pagoda, was built sometime between the years 968 and 976 in the reign of Prince Chien Shu. There are many legends in connection with this pagoda. One of them is that an enchantress called the White Snake could change herself from a snake to a beautiful woman. The Goddess of Mercy caused this woman to be buried under the pagoda to atone for her sins. Another version of this legend includes a Green Fish which was supposed to be with the White Snake.

The legend continues to state that columns of smoke were seen from the top of the pagoda which meant that the White Snake and Green Fish were being transfigured into angels. Due to these superstitions, people carried away bits of the pagoda which would ensure a good rice crop and if steeped in a cup of tea it had medicinal properties. Due to constant chipping away of brick from its base the pagoda collapsed. In digging up the debris many hollow bricks were found in which were scrolls containing Buddhist manuscripts and scrolls of which many had disintegrated beyond recognition while others were in a good condition.

Meaning of Six Harmonies

The Six Harmonies Pagoda is one of the largest and most beautiful pagodas in China. The inside is a 13 storey stone structure and outside a wooden superstructure of seven storeys. Before this pagoda was built, many of this type were built where the present pagoda is. The first one was started in the year 971 and the present one was completed in 1895. In it there are many decorations which are most beautiful and many show European origin. The first pagoda was built by order of Prince Wu-yueh to protect against the Chien Tang River There are no myths or legends concerning this pagoda but a point of interest is its name. The meaning of Six Harmonies is that they represent the four points of the compass, above and below.

The remaining pagoda is Prince Shu's Protecting Pagoda, more commonly known as the Needle Pagoda, the latter name probably taken from its pointed shape. One legend in connection with this pagoda is that it was built by the Wu-yueh Kings and was rebuilt by a blind priest to fulfil a vow taken. This vow was that he would repair this pagoda if he recovered from his blindness, which he did. Another is that the last of the Wu-yueh Kings went to the capital to offer his allegiance to the Emperor. He vowed that if he returned in peace to Hangchow he would build a pagoda.

In commemoration of the gratitude for the divine protection he received, he built the pagoda. This pagoda has been broken and rebuilt a number of times. The rebuilding was undertaken by a Buddhist and Taoist priest. Next to it is a stone which was supposed to have come down from heaven and in it is supposed to be a precious stone. Above this stone is the hill on which the pagoda and stone are situated.

SHINTO SHRINE EDIFICES FORM TYPICAL FEATURE

Scenes and Atmosphere of Sacred Places Vividly Mirrored

The Japanese have two main religions, Shinto and Buddhism—the former indigenous, the latter imported from India via China and Chosen. Nevertheless, the nation cannot be said to be divided into two religious sections, each professing to observe one religion exclusively. On the contrary, the two are largely intermingled in practice, and great numbers of people are attached to both religions.

The architecture of Shinto temples is simple, and the material used is plain white wood with a thatch of chamaecyparis bark. The chief features of a Shinto temple consist of a main shrine (honsha or honden), which is divided into two chambers. The rear chamber contains the emblem of the god (mitamashiro)—a mirror, a sword, a curious stone, or some other object—and is always kept closed, while in the antechamber stands a wand from which depend strips of white paper (gohei) intended as substitutes for the cloth offerings of ancient times. An oratory or haiden stands in front of the main building with which it is sometimes connected by a corridor or gallery. A gong often hangs over the entrance of the haiden, for the worshipper to attract the attention of the god, and beneath stands a large box to receive contributions to temple funds.

Familiar Objects

A peculiar gateway (torii) is found at the entrance to the temple grounds. Sometimes there are several of these gateways but their origin and significance have never been adequately explained. The presence of the torii is a sure sign by which foreigners visiting Japan can distinguish a Shinto from a Buddhist temple. The ishidoro or stone lanterns are familiar objects. There is usually in the temple grounds a shamusho, or temple office, where the business of the temple is conducted, and where some of the priests often reside. Secondary shrines (sessha or massha) are scattered about the grounds, and dedicated, not to the deity worshipped at the main shrine, but to other members of the pantheon.

The curiously projecting ends of the rafters on the roof of the honsha are termed chigi. The cigar-shaped logs are termed katsuogi. Both these are derived from the architecture of the primitive Japanese hut, the katsuogi having anciently served to keep in place the two trunks forming the ridge of the roof. The keynote of the Shinto religion and, therefore, of the Shinto architecture is simplicity combined with cleanliness and decorum. The temple grounds are usually surrounded by a grove of trees, the most common among which is the cryptomeria, a useful timber tree.

The two figures with bows and arrows, seated in niches right and left of the gate to keep guard over the approach to the temple, are known as zuijin, or attendants, or more popularly, yadaijin, or "arrow ministers." Often a large straw rope, peculiarly twisted, is to be seen before the entrance to a Shinto shrine, and sometimes in other places. In old days, this was credited with the power to avert evil, including various infectious diseases. In recent times, an addition has been made to many Shinto shrines of war trophies, such as big guns captured from the enemy.

Most Famous Shrine

The Kasuga Shrine at Nara is one of the most famous in the Empire. This temple, said to have been founded in A. D. 767, is dedicated to the ancestor of the Fujiwara family, the god Ama-no-Koyane, to his wife, and to the heroes Takemikazuchi and Futsunushi, and the great annual festival is held on December 17. The main approach leads up through a delightful park where tame deer congregate in the expectation of being fed. The magnificent main temple stands in striking contrast with the reposeful green of the lovely cryptomerias all around and between the buildings. The gallery is attributed to the famous sculptor Hidari Jingoro.

Shinto architecture is seen at its best at the great temple of Izumo which affords a model of the unornamented style of Pure Shinto. Not only are the buildings devoted to worship most impressive but the priests' apartments have fine rooms with pretty gardens. This temple possesses many treasures, especially kakemono by classic artists, and wooden statues of the Shinto deities. There are many shrines, not consecrated to special deities, but in which the Shinto god and goddesses generally are supposed to assemble during the month of October.

Pantomimic Dances Seen

It may be mentioned in passing that Shinto has scarcely any regular services in which the people take part, and its priests are not distinguishable by their appearance from ordinary laymen. Only when engaged in presenting the morning and evening offerings do they wear a peculiar dress, which consists of a long loose gown with wide sleeves, fastened at the waist with a girdle, and sometimes a black cap bound round the head with a broad white fillet. At some temples young girls perform pantomimic dances which are known as kagura, and assist in the presentation of the daily offerings. Those temples where such dances are staged usually have a special dancing-stage or kaguro-do.

The services consist in the presentation of small trays of rice, fish, fruit, vegetables, rice-beer, etc., and in the recital of norito, or ritual prayers, which are partly laudatory of the gods and partly of a petitional character.

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focussed on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor.

Criticism

The outstanding feature of Gandhi's social philosophy, to a Western mind, is its typical resemblance to the romanticism of Rousseau and the "Young Germany" of Schlegel's days. There is the same resentment against "civilization," cities and industries; the same longings for old idealized medieval ways; the same preference for the East as against the West, like the Slavophilism of Dostoievski; the same zealous nationalism and horror of foreign things; the same enthusiasm for vernacular languages, the same revival of early literature; the same call for freedom, based upon the same belief in the natural goodness of men.

"I believe in human nature," says Gandhi. And like every romantic rebel he enlarges his own cause to make it the cause of humanity; through India he will liberate the world, "Swaraj, Home Rule, is not really our goal. Our battle is really a spiritual battle. . . . We, the miserable outcastes of the Orient, we must conquer freedom for all humanity." When the West is sick to the heart of its "progress" and its prosperity, its machines and its speed, it will turn to India to be saved.

Write to Question Views

We must not suppose, however, that all the leaders of Hindu thought accept Gandhi's creed. The most interesting pages of his weekly, Young India, are those in which Hindus of every rank, from Tagore to the Untouchables, write to him, question his views, and force him often to a precarious defense. When these critics are finished, hardly anything remains for a Westerner to add.

They attack his religion They consider him not a Hindu but a Christian; they quote his favorite book, the Bhagavad-Gita, to show him that Hinduism counsels not non-violence but active striking, "natural killing," for a good cause. At the Delhi Conference a Hindu rose and said: "I oppose this non-violence, this non-cooperation. I ask you, is it Hindu teaching? It is not. Is it Mohammedan teaching? It is not I will tell you what it is. It is Christian."

They attack his pacifism; lusty young revolutionists call him a coward; politicians call him a missionary; a thousand letters denounce his "non-violence" as playing into the hands of an England that respects (as the Irish Revolution shows) only bombs and guns. Politics, one writer tells him, is no field for saints: it is that everlasting struggle of group with group which is the human correlate of the biological struggle of species with species; and like that, it is part of the inescapable essence of life.

Gandhi has remembered Christianity and forgotten Darwin; but life is Darwinian, not Christian. Individuals must compete, groups must compete, nations, alliances must compete; to reduce competition in one of these is to increase it in the others; "conflict is the father of all things." To this traditional pacifism, this turning away from the competitive nature of existence, one critic traces the long subjection and abasement of India. "If we look back," he says, "we discover that foreign dominion over India is terrible revenge on the country, a revenge which life has taken on a nation which tried to deny life." Meanwhile the younger Nehru pours into the blood of India the iron of his uncompromising creed—revolution without violence if possible, with violence if necessary. If the present pacific movement fails, without doubt violence will come.

Prohibits Killing of Serpents

Another twits Gandhi with dietetic inconsistencies; if Ahimsa means non-violence to any living thing, is it not sinned against in the plucking of any plant, in the eating of any vegetable food? The discovery by the Hindu physicist, Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, that plants have a sensory system, leaves the religious Hindu in a precarious dietetic condition; how can he live without taking life? Although thousands of Hindus are killed every year by snake-bites, Gandhi prohibits the killing of serpents. "Let us never forget," he says, "that the serpents have been created by the same God who created us and all other creatures . . . . Thousands of Yogis and Fakirs live in the forests of Hindustan amidst lions, tigers and serpents, but we never hear of their meeting death at the hands of these animals . . . I have implicit faith in the doctrine that so long as man is not inimical to the other creatures, they will not be inimical to him."

Merciless, his correspondents inform him that Ahimsa is especially unsuited to India, because the Hin-

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